

**REMARKS**

Please reconsider the application in view of the above amendments and the following remarks. Applicant thanks the Examiner for carefully considering this application.

**Disposition of Claims**

Claims 1-5 and 7-10 are currently pending. Claim 6 is canceled by this reply; without prejudice or disclaimer. Claim 1 is independent. The remaining claims depend, directly or indirectly, from claim 1.

**Claim Objections**

Claims 1-4 and 6-10 are objected to by the Examiner for minor informalities. Claim 6 is canceled; thus, this rejection is now moot with respect to claim 6. Claims 1-4 and 7-10 are amended by this reply to recite specific method steps that are performed. Accordingly, withdrawal of this objection is respectfully requested.

**Claim Amendments**

Each pending claim has been amended for purposes of clarification and readability. No new matter is added by way of these amendments, as support may be found in the original claims and in paragraphs [0008], [00014], and [0030] of the publication of the present application.

**Rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. § 112**

Claims 2 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. The Examiner asserts that claim 2 recites “a priority level chosen from at least two priority levels,” and that the “at least two priority levels” cannot be ascertained. Claim 2 is amended to

remove the phrase “chosen from at least two priority levels.” Thus, the rejection of claim 2 is now moot.

Claim 5 is rejected by the Examiner for insufficient antecedent basis of the phrase “priority level.” Claim 5 depends from claim 3, which is amended to depend from claim 2. Thus, proper antecedent basis now exists for the aforementioned phrase. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

**Rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. § 102**

Claims 1-6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 6,442,598 (“Wright”). Claim 6 is canceled by this reply; thus, this rejection is now moot with respect to claim 6. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed for the remaining claims.

For anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102, “[a] claim is anticipated only if *each and every element* as set forth in the claims is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631 (Fed. Cir. 1987) (emphasis added). Further, “[t]he identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claim.” *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The present invention relates to a method for transmitting an application constituted by several files to digital television decoders. The files that make up the application are interactive displayable pages, such as web pages, that can contain included components. *See* publication of present application, paragraphs [0011]-[0013]. To obtain the entire application, navigation links

are also included, which are used to reference call pages of various depths that are part of the application.

Claim 1, as amended, recites, in part, (i) performing a semantic and syntax analysis of the files of the application to identify the inclusion and navigation links; and (ii) assigning a depth level to each interactive page such that the files and included components for a single interactive page have the same depth level, where each interactive page is ranked by depth level. Thus, embodiments of the present application provide a method of organization of the different files of an application, where the organization leads to superior diffusion of the application.

Turning to the rejection, the Examiner cites Wright as disclosing the aforementioned features of the claimed invention. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Wright relates to a method for delivering web pages according to a specific user profile. To facilitate this, web pages are gathered on a specific server in Wright. The server unit bundles the pages from the cache into package files and stores the package files in a package store. *See* Wright, Abstract. However, the web pages in Wright are not part of an application, as required by the claimed invention. Furthermore, Wright does not disclose that the application contains multiple files, including a main file and corresponding included components that are executed using inclusion links. In fact, Wright makes no mention of any type of application that is broken up into a main file and corresponding included components, as required by the claimed invention. Further, Wright does not disclose navigation links that reference interactive pages of various depth levels and are used to navigate (*i.e.*, call) pages of higher or lower depth from the home page.

More importantly, Wright makes no mention of performing any type of a semantic and syntax analysis of the content of the main files of an application to identify the inclusion links and the navigation links. That is, because Wright does not disclose the structure of an

application as is required by the claimed invention, *i.e.*, where an application includes a main file and including components, along with corresponding inclusion links and navigation links, Wright cannot possibly disclose parsing the content of main files to perform an analysis to identify inclusion and navigation links.

The Examiner cites only a single portion of Wright as teaching both (i) and (ii) above. *See* Office Action mailed February 10, 2009, p. 5. The cited portion of Wright discloses “*the gatherer is configurable to gather from each site a home web page at a root URL and any additional web pages within a predefined depth below the root URL. The administrator sets the desired depth for each site. The gatherer also collects any in-line image files referenced by the gathered web pages.*” *See* Wright, column 4, lines 6-38. While the cited portion of Wright does mention depth levels of URLs and web pages, it is clear from the above passage and a complete read of Wright that Wright does not disclose that a same depth level is given to the main file and its associated included components, as required by the claimed invention. Nor does Wright explicitly disclose ranking the web pages based on the desired depth levels set by the administrator.

In view of the above, it is clear that Wright fails to disclose several of the limitations required by independent claim 1. Thus, claim 1 is patentable over Wright. Pending dependent claims are patentable for at least the same reasons.

In addition, dependent claim 2 recites that the main file and corresponding included components are assigned and transmitted with a priority level. These priority levels define one the frequency of transmission of one interactive page relative to other interactive pages. *See* publication of present application, paragraphs [0018] – [0019]. The Examiner cites Wright, col. 8, ll. 63-66 as disclosing priority levels of interactive pages. However, the cited portion of

Wright only discloses that pages are organized in alphabetical order. Alphabetizing web pages only provides a mechanism for organizing/sorting the web pages, but does not assign any type of priority to the web pages. Further, there is no mention in Wright that the frequency of transmission of the modules containing the web pages is dependent on the alphabetical order of the web pages, as is required by dependent claim 2. Thus, dependent claim 2 is separately patentable over Wright.

Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

**Rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. § 103**

*Claims 7 and 10*

Claims 7 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wright in view of US Patent No. 6,230,168 (“Unger”). For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

As described above, Wright fails to show or suggest each and every limitation recited in independent claim 1. Further, Unger fails to supply that which Wright lacks. Specifically, Unger fails to show or suggest performing a semantic and syntax analysis of the set of files that make up an application to identify inclusion links and navigation links that reference interactive pages ranked by different depth levels. Unger merely teaches hypertext navigation within a collection of linked files that includes gathering a set of linked files for inclusion within the collection and identifying a map of links among the files. *See Unger, Abstract.*

In view of the above, it is clear that Wright and Unger, whether considered separately or in combination, fail to show or suggest the limitations of claim 1. Accordingly, claim 1 is not

rendered obvious by Wright and Unger. Dependent claims 7 and 10 are patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 8

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wright in view of Unger, and further in view of US Publication No. 2002/0107892 (“Chittu”). For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

As described above, Wright and Unger fail to render independent claim 1 obvious. Further, Chittu fails to supply that which Wright and Unger lack. Specifically, Chittu fails to show or suggest performing a semantic and syntax analysis of the set of files that make up an application to identify inclusion links and navigation links that reference interactive pages ranked by different depth levels. Chittu merely teaches recursive deletion of nodes organized in a hierarchical tree. *See Chittu*, page 7.

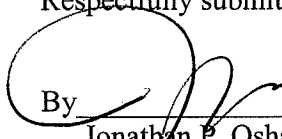
In view of the above, it is clear that Wright, Unger, and Chittu, whether considered separately or in combination, fail to show or suggest the limitations of claim 1. Accordingly, claim 1 is not rendered obvious by Wright, Unger, and Chittu. Dependent claim 8 is patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

**Conclusion**

Applicant believes this reply is fully responsive to all outstanding issues and places this application in condition for allowance. If this belief is incorrect, or other issues arise, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned or his associates at the telephone number listed below. Please apply any charges not covered, or any credits, to Deposit Account 50-0591 (Reference Number [11345/117001]).

Dated: May 6, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

By  \_\_\_\_\_  
Jonathan P. Osha  
Registration No.: 33,986  
OSHA · LIANG LLP  
909 Fannin Street, Suite 3500  
Houston, Texas 77010  
(713) 228-8600  
(713) 228-8778 (Fax)  
Attorney for Applicant